

THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION OF INDO-CHINA

so liberally given them went into purchasing firearms superior to those used by the French army itself. Ten more years of effort were needed to put an end to this anarchy in Upper Tonkin.

The military, whom De Lanessan had restored, showed themselves [not wholly worthy of the charge. The Legionaries were the martyrs of the regular army, largely because they lacked influence at home, these soldiers bore the brunt of bandit warfare in Upper Tonkin. Left for months without relief in the unhealthy garrison posts of the Tonkinese mountains, they succumbed to the climate more than to the bandits' attacks, while the rest of the army remained securely in the relatively agreeable barracks of the delta. Fever and ambush made such ravages in the troops that the number of deaths was kept secret from public opinion at home. Only slowly did there grow an appreciation of the impossible conditions in these understaffed and overworked mountain barracks, and of the unnecessary mortality they offered through lack of proper care and their officers' ignorance of the local topography. The army had shown great heroism and devotion in the conquest, but their sterile struggle with the civil officials was leaving its mark on the general *morale*.

The indirect results of creating Military Circles were almost equally disastrous. Many civil officials were displaced, only to return to Hanoi in a desperate search of positions in an already overstaffed administration. Their salaries even then made the budget groan, and their presence only lengthened the already interminable red tape. The native government was also suffering. The new military zones were drawn arbitrarily across the old districts and across racial frontiers.

these new territories were too big for the military
 personnel to handle,
 single officer often had to replace several civil
 officials. Commerce,
 o, was victimized: merchants refused to go where
 they were not
 Ere of having civil justice. The Residents found their
 powers much
 diminished, inasmuch as the military were
 responsible only to the
 sad of the colony. It has taken years for the
 necessary adjustments
 be made. Though their antagonism has died down, a
 certain rivalry
 between civil authorities and military still subsists.

THE INDO-CHINESE UNION

**When Paris deputed extraordinary powers to De
 Lanessan, it was not
 meant as a permanent delegation of authority, but as
 a radical measure
 signed for a specific situation. His brusque recall
 revealed to the,**